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and found near Brooklyn, N. Y., Pennsylvania and Virginia. I thought perhaps it might interest your readers to hear of it so far west as this Will some of your readers tell me how to preserve herbarium specimens of Cacti?—MATTHEW H. PANTON, *Junction City, Kansas*.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**—*American Journal of Science and Arts*, April. The Dictionnaire de Botanique, by M. H. Baillon, Paris, is in a fair way to become a bulky work. The third fascicle is now out and about 300 pages will be devoted to the first letter of the Alphabet. The Cretaceous deposits of Spitzbergen have yielded *Taxodium*, *Sequoia*, *Cyperus*, *Carex*, *Alisma*, seven Poplars, two Alders, three Hazels a Hornbeam, a Beech, four Oaks, an Elm, a Plane-tree, an Ivy, five species of *Cornus*, two of *Nyssa*, two of *Magnolia*, a *Tilia*, three Maples, three Hawthorns, and a veritable fossil strawbery! It seems that the American Mistletoe is making great ravages among the elm and black walnut trees in the latitude of Louisville, Ky. "As soon as a bunch of mistletoe fixes itself upon a branch, the outward extremity ceases to grow, and finally dies. The tree soon presents a clubby appearance, followed by death." The mistletoe grows in great abundance about Hanover, Indiana (forty miles from Louisville), but we have never appreciated that it was such a dangerous customer. It grows on the elm, walnut, honey-locust and various other trees, but we have yet to notice the first deadening effects. We are glad to have our attention called to it and will watch it more closely.

*American Naturalist*, April.—We quote: "Fournier gives as the result of his study of the grasses of Mexico the following statement: 'Among grasses with separated sexes, the female flowers differ very little, if at all, as regards the situation or form of the floral envelopes, when the sexes are borne on different plants; but when the plant is monœcious the glumes of the two sexes are widely different. These differences are most marked in certain genera of Chlorideæ, normally diœcious and accidentally monœcious.' The grass described by Engelmann under the name *Buchloe dactyloides* is a curious example in point. Beside this is now placed *Opizia stolonifera*, of which Presl had seen only the female plant. Although the female flowers of these plants differ very widely, their male plants resemble each other so much that they have been put in the same genus. *Casiosstega humilis* is the male form of *Buchloe*, and *C. anomala* is the male form of *Opizia*." From the Flora of Colorado we quote the following sentence in regard to *Buchloe* as being of interest in this connection: "Nuttall, who had only the male plant, referred it to the genus *Sesleria*, and described it as *S. dactyloides* (Gen. 1. p. 64.) Steudel founded another genus on the female plant, *Antephora axilliflora*, (Glum. 1. p. 111). The true relationship between them was first detected by Dr. Engelmann, and clearly set forth by him in his masterly article in the *Trans. St. Louis Acad.*"

*The Gardener's Monthly*, April.—An article on "Self-Fertilization and Cross-Fertilization of Flowers," is begun by Mr. Meehan in this number.

*Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, March and April.—Francis Wolle adds one hundred species to the Fresh Water Algæ of our country, and C. F. Austin describes several new species of Mosses.

*Field and Forest*, April.—Mr. Martindale gives an interesting little note in regard to the Scandinavian herbarium which he purchased at the Centennial. He says that it contains about 1500 species and is probably one of the most complete representations of the flora of Sweden to be found in this country. He mentions two or three points of interest in comparison with our own flora. Sweden has 30 species of *Hieracium*, but only one *Aster* and one *Solidago*!

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